

DREAMLAND SCHOOL
CLASS 12
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
HOME ASSIGNMENT 14
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21

DATE – 18/5/2020

1. A group of your friends have decided to start a literary club in your school where members of the club can organize various literary programs for the school students. Draw up a proposal for the setting of the club, stating the steps that you would take to successfully establish it.

2. Fill in the blanks with phrasal verbs:
 1. Quick! _____ the bus. It's ready to leave.
 2. I don't know where my book is. I have to _____ it.
 3. It is dark inside. Can you _____ the light, please?
 4. _____ the form, please.
 5. I need some new clothes. Why don't you _____ these jeans?
 6. It is warm inside. _____ your coat.
 7. This pencil is really old. You can _____ it _____.
 8. It is so loud here. Can you _____ the radio a little?
 9. The firemen were able to _____ the fire in the Church Street.
 10. Does your little brother _____ ghosts?
 11. Somebody has to _____ the baby.
 12. Adam _____ his torch so we could find our way home in the dark.
 13. Do not _____ singing.
 14. You must _____ now, or you'll be late for school.
 15. Can you _____ a better idea?

Class12 (Political Science) Class: Monday (18/5/20)

Chapter: Fundamental Rights

Under four articles the Right to Freedom is guaranteed. Six freedoms are being provided & the Supreme Court now have accepted the right to information as a part of the Freedom of Speech & Expression. It is to be noted that these freedoms do have some restrictions. As for example-The right to assemble has two restrictions. Moreover the Constitution provides protection against arbitrary conviction in respect of offences committed by the people. Under Article 21 the life & liberty of the people are safeguarded. Right to life & personal liberty in turn contain several other rights like Right to shelter, Right to know etc. Right to education of children between the age 6-14 has become a fundamental right & the Constitution did take care of arbitrary arrest & detention so right is also provided for that.

Question:

- a) State any three rights under Right to life & Personal Liberty.
- b) What is the full form of MISA?
- c) In which year did the Supreme Court accept the hoisting of the National Flag by the citizens as their fundamental right?

GEOGRAPHY
CLASS XII
CHAPTER 9 (part 1)

Demographic Attributes

Definition: - Characteristics of population composition are often described as demographic attributes like the number of male female two different age groups of a country is an example of demographic attributes.

Rural - urban population: - Part of population living in the villages i.e., areas is known as rural population and that living in towns and cities i.e., urban areas known as Urban population.

The term village is too general and in reality refers to a revenue unit only. The habitat unit in rural areas is a settlement which may consist of tiny hamlets having a population of 30 to 50 persons only. Then there may be enumeration of medium and large size villages in Habitat by several hundred to several thousand people. A common characteristic of all population in rural areas is its dependence on agriculture and allied activities.

India is primarily a country of villages where two third of total population lives in villages. According to 2011 Census, 8.84 % of our total population lives in villages and only 31.16 % of total population lives in urban areas.

Distribution of rural population:- According to 2011 census figure Himachal Pradesh has the highest percentage of rural population where 89.96 percent population lives in rural areas. Bihar, Assam and Odisha come next where over 80% of population lives in rural areas. In Gujarat, Maharashtra, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Lakshadweep, 50 to 60% of the total population lives in rural areas. Delhi has the minimum of below 3% as the rural population. The Union territory Chandigarh also has below 3% as the rural population. In terms of absolute figure, Uttar Pradesh has the largest number of 155.1 million people living in rural areas. This is Over 18% of total rural population of India.

Proportion of rural population implies that the economy is still heavily dependent on agriculture and that the traditional social order is still intact. This is certainly true for the states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. The other states with the high proportion of rural population live in the hilly and the forest attract of the north and north east India. Both economic development and urbanization have a slow pace in this region.

Urban population: - To the census of 2011 figure about 377.11 million people are 31.16 % of the total population of India live in urban areas. The Urban population of India increased from 25.85 million in 1901 to 377.11 millions in 2011, recording about 15 times increase during the last 110 years.

TABLE 9.1. Proportion of Urban Population, 1901-2011

<i>Year of Census</i>	<i>% of Urban Population to Total Population</i>	<i>Year of Census</i>	<i>% of Urban Population to Total Population</i>
1901	10.84	1961	17.97
1911	10.29	1971	19.90
1921	11.17	1981	23.31
1931	11.99	1991	25.72
1941	13.86	2001	27.78
1951	17.29	2011	31.16

Urbanisation: - The process of societies transformation from a predominantly rural to predominantly Urban population is known as urbanization. It includes two things - an increase in the number of people living in urban settlement, and an increase in the percentage of the population engaged in non agricultural activities, living in such places.

Regional variation in urbanisation: - the level of urbanization varies widely among the states. Goa is the most urbanised state where 62.17% of the population live in urban areas, on the other hand Himachal Pradesh has the lowest level of urbanisation where a little over

10% of the total population lives in urban areas. The percentage of Urban population to total population is below the national average in Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Mizoram etc.

The union territories of Delhi and Chandigarh are the most urbanised area in the country. These territories have 97.50% and 97.25% of their population as urban respectively.

Sex composition: -

Sex ratio: -The sex ratio is defined as number of female per thousand male in the population. A ratio of thousand implies complete parity between the two sexes. Ratio above 1000 indicate excess of females over males, 1000 indicator differentiate of female.

According to 2011 Census figure the overall sex ratio for Indian population is 940. This suggests that the number of females is quite less in compared to males.

In India is substantially low as compared to Russia, Japan, Brazil and USA.

TABLE 9.3. Sex Ratio—India : 1901-2001

Census years	Sex ratio	Census year	Sex ratio
1901	972	1961	941
1911	964	1971	930
1921	955	1981	934
1931	950	1991	927
1941	945	2001	933
1951	946	2011	940

Source : Census of India 2011, Provisional Population Totals, Paper 2, P. 8.

Factors of low sex ratio: -

1. The male child receives preferential treatment while the female child is neglected.

2. Women died at the time of giving birth to child and this risk to married women remains high productive age.

3. There has been a steady rise in dowry death in the recent past.

4. With small family norms, many young couples do not go for a second child if the first child happens to be a male.

TABLE 9.4. Sex Ratio in India (2011) : States and Union Territories arranged in descending order of sex ratio

India/State/Union Territory [#]	Sex Ratio	India/State/Union Territory [#]	Sex Ratio
INDIA	940	Lakshadweep [#]	946
Kerala	1,084	Nagaland	931
Puducherry [#]	1,038	Madhya Pradesh	930
Tamil Nadu	995	Rajasthan	926
Andhra Pradesh	992	Maharashtra	925
Chhattisgarh	991	Arunachal Pradesh	920
Manipur	987	Gujarat	918
Meghalaya	986	Bihar	916
Odisha	978	Uttar Pradesh	908
Mizoram	975	Punjab	893
Himachal Pradesh	974	Sikkim	889
Karnataka	968	Jammu & Kashmir	883
Goa	968	Andaman & Nicobar Islands [#]	878
Uttarakhand	963	Haryana	877
Tripura	961	NCT of Delhi [#]	866
Assam	954	Chandigarh [#]	818
Jharkhand	947	Dadra & Nagar Haveli [#]	775
West Bengal	947	Daman & Diu [#]	618

[#]Union Territory

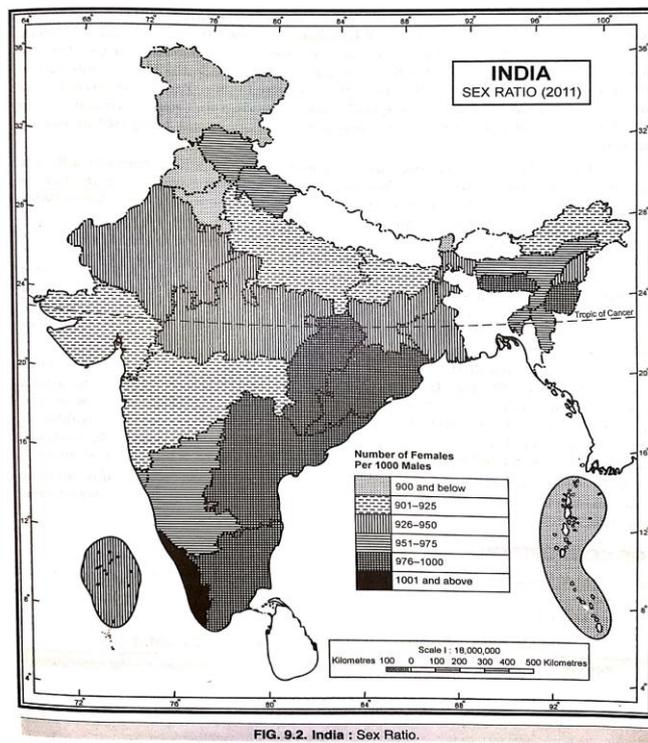
Source : Census of India, 2011 Provisional Population Totals, Paper 1, p. 177.

5. The price for the male child is reflected in the increase number of sex determination test and the abortion carried out in the recent past if the child is female.

6. Neglect of the status, health and education of females after their birth.

Kerala with sex ratio of 1084 in 2011 is the only state with our sex ratio favourable to females. The union territory of Pondicherry with sex ratio of 1038 in 2011 also has sex ratio favourable for the females. In the remaining 33 states and union territory the sex ratio is less than thousand and is not favourable to females.

Social logical factors apart, sex ratio me also reveal disparities between different regions of India due to migration. Meals for example out migrate from the sub- Himalayan States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu Kashmir in search of jobs to other states of India leaving their families back at home. This Results in the excess of the females in these States. On the other hand women labours also migrate to different Industrial and mining centres of the country. This affects the sex ratio both in the states of origin and destination. Sex ratio of 991 in Chandigarh is partly explained by the process. Lowest sex ratio in Delhi and Chandigarh is due to Migration of males from the surrounding areas who migrate to the cities in search of jobs leaving their families back at home.



Home Assignment:- 9 (part 1)

1. Define sex ratio. Give reasons for the low sex ratio.
2. What is urbanisation?
3. Name one state each having highest and lowest urban population. Give one reason for each.
4. Which state has the highest sex ration in India? Write down any one reason for it?

Sayanti Chatterjee

Accountancy Class XII

Partnership Fundamental ; Revision (Part - 4)

Illustration 11.

Asif and Ravi are partners in a firm, sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. Their fixed capitals as on 1st April, 2016, were ₹ 6,00,000 and ₹ 4,00,000 respectively.

Their Partnership Deed provides for the following:

- Partners are to be allowed interest on their capital @ 10% per annum.
- They are to be charged interest on drawings @ 4% per annum.
- Asif is entitled to a salary of ₹ 2,000 per month.
- Ravi is entitled to a commission of 5% of the correct net profit of the firm before charging such commission.
- Asif is entitled to a rent of ₹ 3,000 per month for the use of his premises by the firm.

The net profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2017, before providing for any of the above clauses was ₹ 4,00,000.

Both partners withdrew ₹ 5,000 in the beginning of every month for the entire year.

You are required to prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the year ended 31st March, 2017. (ISC 2018)

Solution:**PROFIT AND LOSS APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT**

Dr.	for the year ended 31st March, 2017		Cr.
Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Interest on Capital A/cs:		By Profit and Loss A/c (Net Profit) (WN 1)	3,64,000
Asif	60,000	By Interest on Drawing A/cs:	
Ravi	40,000	Asif	1,300
	1,00,000	Ravi	1,300
To Asif's Salary A/c	24,000		2,600
To Ravi's Commission A/c (5% of ₹ 3,64,000)	18,200		
To Profit transferred to:			
Asif's Current A/c	1,34,640		
Ravi's Current A/c	89,760		
	3,66,600		3,66,600

Working Notes:

1. Rent of ₹ 36,000 payable to Asif for the use of his premises is a charge against profit. Therefore, it is deducted before transferring the profit to Profit and Loss Appropriation Account. Thus, Amount transferred to Profit and Loss Appropriation Account ₹ 3,64,000 (i.e., ₹ 4,00,000 – ₹ 36,000).

2. Interest on Drawings:

$$\text{Asif} = ₹ 5,000 \times 12 \times \frac{6.5}{12} \times \frac{4}{100} = ₹ 1,300;$$

$$\text{Ravi} = ₹ 5,000 \times 12 \times \frac{6.5}{12} \times \frac{4}{100} = ₹ 1,300.$$

Illustration 12.

A, B and C are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 2. Their Capital Account balances as on 31st March, 2016 are as follows:

A—₹ 4,25,000 (Cr.); B—₹ 2,75,000 (Cr.); C—₹ 3,05,000 (Cr.).

Following further information is provided:

- (i) ₹ 55,600 is to be transferred to General Reserve.
- (ii) A, B and C are paid monthly salary in cash amounting to ₹ 6,000; ₹ 4,000 and ₹ 4,500 respectively.
- (iii) Partners are allowed interest on their closing capital balances at 6% p.a. and are charged interest on drawings @ 8% p.a.
- (iv) A and B are entitled to commission at 8% and 10% respectively on the Net profit before making any appropriation.
- (v) C is entitled to commission at 15% of the Net profit before charging Interest on Drawings but after making all other appropriations.
- (vi) During the year, A withdrew ₹ 5,000 in the beginning of every month, B—₹ 4,375 at the end of every month and C—₹ 3,125 in the middle of every month.
- (vii) Firm's Accountant is entitled to a salary of ₹ 5,000 per month and a commission of 12% of Net profit after charging such commission.

Net profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2016, before providing for any of the above adjustments was ₹ 6,90,000. You are required to prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the year ended on 31st March, 2016.

Solution:**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT**

Dr. Cr.
for the year ended 31st March, 2016

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Accountant's Salary (Note 1) (₹ 5,000 × 12)	60,000	By Net Profit b/d	6,90,000
To Accountant's Commission (Note 1) 12/112 (₹ 6,90,000 – ₹ 60,000)	67,500		
To Net Profit trfd. to P and L Appropriation A/c	5,62,500		
	6,90,000		6,90,000

Dr. Cr.
PROFIT AND LOSS APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT for the year ended 31st March, 2016

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To General Reserve A/c	55,600	By Net Profit (trfd. from Profit and Loss A/c)	5,62,500
To Partners' Salary:		By Interest on Drawings:	
A (₹ 6,000 × 12)	72,000	A (₹ 60,000 × 8/100 × 6.5/12)	2,600
B (₹ 4,000 × 12)	48,000	B (₹ 52,500 × 8/100 × 5.5/12)	1,925
C (₹ 4,500 × 12)	54,000	C (₹ 37,500 × 8/100 × 6/12)	1,500
	1,74,000		6,025
To Interest on Capital A/cs:			
A (₹ 4,25,000 × 6/100)	25,500		
B (₹ 2,75,000 × 6/100)	16,500		
C (₹ 3,05,000 × 6/100)	18,300		
	60,300		
To Partners' Commission:			
A (₹ 5,62,500 × 8/100)	45,000		
B (₹ 5,62,500 × 10/100)	56,250		
C (Note 2)	25,703		
	1,26,953		
To Net Profit transferred to Capital A/cs:			
A (₹ 1,51,672 × 4/9)	67,410		
B (₹ 1,51,672 × 3/9)	50,557		
C (₹ 1,51,672 × 2/9)	33,705		
	1,51,672		
	5,68,525		5,68,525

Notes:

- Salary and Commission to firm's Accountant are charge against firm's profits, and not an appropriation of profit. Hence, these items have been debited to Profit and Loss Account.
- C's Commission = $15/100 (\text{₹ } 5,62,500 - \text{₹ } 55,600 - \text{₹ } 1,74,000 - \text{₹ } 60,300 - \text{₹ } 1,01,250) = \text{₹ } 25,703$.

Illustration 13.

A, B and C are partners sharing profits and losses in proportion to their capitals in the beginning of the year. They are entitled to draw annually ₹ 30,000; ₹ 25,000 and ₹ 20,000 respectively out of their anticipated share of profit. Any drawings in excess of these amounts are to be regarded as advances taken from the firm and are to be subject to interest @ 18% p.a. The capitals in the beginning of the year is to be allowed interest @ 15% p.a.

Capitals of the partners in the beginning of the year were: A ₹ 4,00,000; B ₹ 3,00,000 and C ₹ 2,00,000. The credit balances of their Current Accounts were: A ₹ 11,520; B ₹ 18,640 and C ₹ 5,760. Their drawings during the year were: A ₹ 70,000; B ₹ 95,000 and C ₹ 30,000. The profit for the year was ₹ 3,04,200 before making any adjustments for interest as above.

Draw up Profit and Loss Appropriation Account, Capital and Current Accounts of the partners for the year ended 31st March, 2016.

Solution:

PROFIT AND LOSS APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT
for the year ended 31st March, 2016

Dr.		₹	Cr.	
Particulars			Particulars	₹
To Interest on Capital:			By Profit and Loss A/c (Net Profit)	3,04,200
A's Current A/c	60,000		By Interest on Drawings (Note):	
B's Current A/c	45,000		A on ₹ 40,000	3,600
C's Current A/c	30,000	1,35,000	B on ₹ 70,000	6,300
To Profit transferred to Current A/cs:			C on ₹ 10,000	900
A (4/9)	80,000			10,800
B (3/9)	60,000			
C (2/9)	40,000	1,80,000		
		3,15,000		3,15,000

Dr.		PARTNERS' CAPITAL ACCOUNTS							Cr.
Date	Particulars	A ₹	B ₹	C ₹	Date	Particulars	A ₹	B ₹	C ₹
2016					2015				
Mar. 31	To Balance c/d	4,00,000	3,00,000	2,00,000	Apr. 1	By Balance b/d	4,00,000	3,00,000	2,00,000
		4,00,000	3,00,000	2,00,000			4,00,000	3,00,000	2,00,000

Dr.		PARTNERS' CURRENT ACCOUNTS							Cr.
Date	Particulars	A ₹	B ₹	C ₹	Date	Particulars	A ₹	B ₹	C ₹
2016					2015				
Mar. 31	To Drawings A/c	70,000	95,000	30,000	April 1	By Balance b/d	11,520	18,640	5,760
	To Interest on Drawings A/c	3,600	6,300	900	Mar. 31	By Interest on Capital A/c	60,000	45,000	30,000
	To Balance c/d	77,920	22,340	44,860		By Profit and Loss App. A/c	80,000	60,000	40,000
		1,51,520	1,23,640	75,760			1,51,520	1,23,640	75,760

Note: In the absence of actual dates of drawings, interest thereon has been calculated for the average period, i.e., 6 months.

Illustration 14.

A, B and C are partners in a firm. According to the Partnership Deed, the partners are entitled to draw ₹ 700 per month. On the 1st day of every month, A, B and C draw ₹ 700, ₹ 600 and ₹ 500 respectively. Interest on capitals and interest on drawings are fixed @ 8% and 10% respectively. Profit during the year 2017-18 was ₹ 75,500, out of which a sum of ₹ 20,000 is to be transferred to General Reserve. B and C are entitled to receive salary of ₹ 3,000 and ₹ 4,500 p.a. respectively and A is entitled to receive commission @ 10% on the net distributable profit after charging such commission. On 1st April, 2017, the balances of their Capital Accounts were ₹ 50,000; ₹ 40,000 and ₹ 35,000 respectively.

You are required to show Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the year ended 31st March, 2018 and Capital Accounts of Partners in the books of the firm.

Solution:**PROFIT AND LOSS APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT**

Dr.		Cr.	
for the year ended 31st March, 2018			
Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To General Reserve A/c	20,000	By Profit as per Profit and Loss A/c	75,500
To Interest on Capital A/c:		By Interest on Drawings A/c:	
A	4,000	A (₹ 8,400 × 10/100)	840
B	3,200	B (₹ 7,200 × 10/100)	720
C	2,800	C (₹ 6,000 × 10/100)	600
To Partners' Salaries A/c:			
B	3,000		
C	4,500		
To A's Capital A/c (Commission)	3,651		
To Profit transferred to Capital A/cs:			
A	12,170		
B	12,170		
C	12,169		
	77,660		77,660

Dr.		PARTNERS' CAPITAL ACCOUNTS						Cr.
Particulars	A ₹	B ₹	C ₹	Particulars	A ₹	B ₹	C ₹	
To Drawings A/c	8,400	7,200	6,000	By Balance b/d	50,000	40,000	35,000	
To Interest on Drawings A/c	840	720	600	By Interest on Capital A/c	4,000	3,200	2,800	
To Balance c/d	60,581	50,450	47,869	By Partners' Salaries A/c	—	3,000	4,500	
				By Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c (Commission)	3,651	—	—	
				By Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c	12,170	12,170	12,169	
	69,821	58,370	54,469		69,821	58,370	54,469	

Working Notes:

- Interest on Capitals and Interest on Drawings are fixed @ 8% and 10% (and not 8% p.a. and 10% p.a.). Therefore, the time factor is ignored.
- Unless otherwise stated in the Partnership Deed, all partners are deemed to be equal partners. Thus, profit of the year has been divided among partners equally.
- Commission payable to A is calculated as:

A's Commission after charging his own Commission

$$= \frac{10}{110} \times (\text{₹ } 75,500 + \text{₹ } 2,160 - \text{₹ } 10,000 - \text{₹ } 7,500 - \text{₹ } 20,000) = \text{₹ } 3,651.$$

Unsolved Questions

5. Prateet, Namrata and Shubhrata are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. Their other terms of agreement are:

Particulars	Prateet	Namrata	Shubhrata
Interest on Capital	@ 6% p.a.	@ 6% p.a.	@ 6% p.a.
Interest on drawings (except salary) is to be charged	@ 6% p.a.	@ 6% p.a.	@ 6% p.a.
Salary	@ ₹ 1,000 p.m.	—	—
Shubhrata is entitled to receive commission on the profits after charging such commission and making above adjustments	—	—	5%

On 1st April, 2019, Prateet, Namrata and Shubhrata have capitals of ₹ 30,000; ₹ 40,000 and ₹ 24,000 respectively. Namrata withdrew ₹ 4,000 on 31st December, 2019 and Shubhrata introduced ₹ 4,000 on 1st March, 2020. Prateet had no drawings except salary of ₹ 1,000 per month. Namrata's drawings were ₹ 1,000 on 1st August and ₹ 1,400 on 30th November, 2019. Shubhrata regularly drew ₹ 400 at the end of each month. Net profit for the year ended 31st March, 2020 was ₹ 44,490.

Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account.

6. X, Y and Z commenced business on 1st April, 2017 as partners with capitals of ₹ 4,00,000; ₹ 12,00,000 and ₹ 6,00,000. They mutually agreed for:

- 10% p.a. interest on capitals;
- 15% p.a. interest on drawings;
- X will get 5% commission on sales;
- Y will get ₹ 50,000 per month as salary and
- Balance of profit to be distributed in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1.

Z also provided a loan of ₹ 2,00,000 @ 8% p.a. to the firm.

Total sales during the first year (i.e., 2017-18) were ₹ 80,00,000 and the net profit at the end of the year was ₹ 21,72,500 (after providing interest on loan).

During the year, X introduced ₹ 12,00,000 to the firm as additional capital on 30th September, 2017 but Y withdrew ₹ 2,00,000 out of his capital on the same date.

Their drawings were:

Partners	On 30th June, 2017 (₹)	On 30th Sept., 2017 (₹)	On 31st Dec., 2017 (₹)
X	1,00,000	1,80,000	2,00,000
Y	1,60,000	1,60,000	1,60,000
Z	1,80,000	60,000	1,20,000

You are required to prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the year ended 31st March, 2018 and Partners' Capital and Current Accounts.

Assignment - 18 .

Maths Class - 12

L'Hospital's Rule . (limits) .

Ex 1 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \sin x)^{\cot x}$

Let $y = (1 + \sin x)^{\cot x}$

Now $\log y = \log (1 + \sin x)^{\cot x}$

$\Rightarrow \log y = \cot x \log (1 + \sin x)$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \log y = \log \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cot x \log (1 + \sin x)$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log (1 + \sin x)}{\tan x}$ $\left(\frac{0}{0}\right)$ [L'Hospital's rule apply]

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(0 + \cos x)}{(1 + \sin x) \cdot \sec^2 x}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x \cdot \cos^2 x}{(1 + \sin x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^3 x}{(1 + \sin x)}$

$= 1$

Now by $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y = 1 = \log e$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y = e$

Hw.

(1) Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{8^x - 4^x}{4x}$

(2) Find $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cot \theta}{\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta}$

DREAMLAND SCHOOL
CLASS XII (session 2020-21)
BIOLOGY HOME WORK-3F

Chapter 7: EVOLUTION (Contd...)

Theories of Evolution

The first person to put forward an extensive theory of organic evolution was Jean Baptiste de Lamarck. After Lamarck three more theories have been proposed. The main theories are-

1. Lamarckism-Theory of Inheritance of Acquired Characters.
2. Darwinism-Theory of Natural Selection.
3. Mutation Theory bt Devries.
4. Neo-Darwinism or Modern concept or Synthetic theory of evolution.

1. Lamarck's Theory

It is also called "**Theory of inheritance of acquired characters**" and was proposed by a great French naturalist, Jean Baptiste de Lamarck in 1809 A.D. in his famous book "Philosophic Zoologique". This theory is based on the comparison between the contemporary species of his time to fossil records.

His theory is based on the inheritance of acquired characters which are defined as the changes (variations) developed in the body of an organism from normal characters, in response to the changes in environment, or in the functioning (use and disuse) of organs, in their own life time, to fulfill their new needs. Thus Lamarck stressed on adaptation as means of evolutionary modification.

A. Postulates of Lamarckism:

Lamarckism is based on following four postulates:

1. New needs:

Every living organism is found in some kind of environment. The changes in the environmental factors like light, temperature, medium, food, air etc. or migration of animal lead to the origin of new needs in the living organisms, especially animals. To fulfil these new needs, the living organisms have to exert special efforts like the changes in habits or behaviour.

2. Use and disuse of organs:

The new habits involve the greater use of certain organs to meet new needs, and the disuse or lesser use of certain other organs which are of no use in new conditions. This use and disuse of organs greatly affect the form, structure and functioning of the organs.

Continuous and extra use of organs makes them more efficient while the continued disuse of some other organs lead to their degeneration and ultimate disappearance. So, Lamarckism is also called "**Theory of use and disuse of organs.**"

So the organism acquires certain new characters due to direct or indirect environmental effects during its own life span and are called Acquired or adaptive characters.

3. Inheritance of acquired characters:

Lamarck believed that acquired characters are inheritable and are transmitted to the offsprings so that these are born fit to face the changed environmental conditions and the chances of their survival are increased.

4. Speciation:

Lamarck believed that in every generation, new characters are acquired and transmitted to next generation, so that new characters accumulate generation after generation. After a number of generations, a new species is formed

B. Evidences in favour of Lamarckism:

Development of present day long-necked and long fore-necked giraffe from deer-like ancestor by the gradual elongation of neck and forelimbs in response to deficiency of food on the barren ground in dry deserts of Africa. These body parts were elongated so as to eat the leaves on the tree branches. This is an example of effect of extra use and elongation of certain organs.

B. Criticism of Lamarckism:

- A hard blow to Lamarckism came from a German biologist, August Weismann who proposed the “Theory of continuity of germplasm” in 1892 A.D. This theory states that environmental factors do affect only somatic cells and not the germ cells.
- As the link between the generations is only through the germ cells and the somatic cells are not transmitted to the next generation so the acquired characters must be lost with the death of an organism so these should have no role in evolution. He suggested that germplasm is with special particles called “ids” which control the development of parental characters in offsprings.
- Weismann mutilated the tails of mice for about 22 generations and allowed them to breed, but tailless mice were never born.
- Pavlov, a Russian physiologist, trained mice to come for food on hearing a bell. He reported that this training is not inherited and was necessary in every generation.
- Mendel’s laws of inheritance also object the postulate of inheritance of acquired characters of Lamarckism.
- So, Lamarckism was rejected.

2. Darwinism (Theory of Natural Selection):

A. Introduction:

Charles Darwin (1809- 1882 A.D.), an English naturalist, was the most dominant figure among the biologists of the 19th century. He made an extensive study of nature for over 20 years, especially in 1831-1836 when he went on a voyage on the famous ship “H.M.S. Beagle

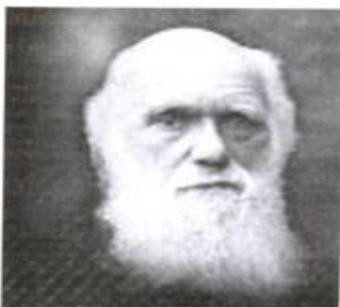


Fig. 7.36. Charles Robert Darwin (1809-1882 A.D.).

He collected the observations on animal distribution and the relationship between living and extinct animals. From the analysis of his data of collection and from Malthus's Essay on Population, he got the idea of struggle for existence within all the populations due to continued reproductive pressure and limited

Darwin explained his theory of evolution in a book entitled "On the Origin of Species by means of Natural Selection".

B. Postulates of Darwinism:

1. Geometric increase/Prodigality of Reproduction:

According to Darwinism, the populations tend to multiply geometrically and the reproductive powers of living organisms (biotic potential) are much more than required to maintain their number e.g.,

- Paramecium divides three times by binary fission in 24 hours during favourable conditions. At this rate, a Paramecium can produce a clone of about 280 million Paramecia in just one month and in five years, can produce Paramecia having mass equal to 10,000 times than the size of the earth.
- Other rapidly multiplying organisms are: Cod (one million eggs per year);
- Oyster (114 million eggs in one spawning);
- Ascaris (70, 00,000 eggs in 24 hours);
- housefly (120 eggs in one laying and laying eggs six times in a summer season);
- a rabbit (produces 6 young ones in a litter and four litters in a year and young ones start breeding at the age of six months).

These examples confirm that every species can increase manifold within a few generations and occupy all the available space on the earth, provided all survive and repeat the process. So the number of a species will be much more than can be supported on the earth.

2. Limited food and space:

Darwinism states that though a population tends to increase geometrically, the food increases only arithmetically. So two main limiting factors on the tremendous increase of a population are: limited food and space which together form the major part of carrying capacity of environment. These do not allow a population to grow indefinitely which are nearly stable in size except for seasonal fluctuation.

3. Struggle for existence:

Due to rapid multiplication of populations but limited food and space, there starts an everlasting competition between individuals having similar requirements. In this competition, every living organism desires to have an upper hand over others.

This competition between living organisms for the basic needs of life like food, space, mate etc., is called struggle for existence which is of three types:

(a) Intraspecific:

Between the members of same species e.g. two dogs struggling for a piece of meat.

(b) Interspecific:

Between the members of different species e.g. between predator and prey.

(c) Environmental or Extra specific:

Between living organisms and adverse environmental factors like heat, cold, drought, flood, earthquakes, light etc.

Out of these three forms of struggle, the **intraspecific struggle** is the strongest type of struggle as the needs of the individuals of same species are most similar e.g., sexual selection in which a cock with a more beautiful comb and plumage has better chances to win a hen than a cock with less developed comb.

Similarly, cannibalism is another example of intraspecific competition as in this; individuals eat upon the members of same species.

In this death and life struggle, the majority of individuals die before reaching the sexual maturity and only a few individuals survive and reach the reproductive stage. So struggle for existence acts as an effective check on an ever-increasing population of each species.

The nature appears saying, "They are weighed in the balance and are found wanting." So the number of offsprings of each species remains nearly constant over long period of time.

4. Variations:

Variation is the law of nature. According to this law of nature, no two individuals except identical (monozygotic) twins are identical. This everlasting competition among the organisms has compelled them to change according to the conditions to utilize the natural resources and can survive successfully.

On the basis of their effect on the survival chances of living organisms, the variations may be neutral, harmful and useful.

Darwin proposed that living organisms tend to adapt to changing environment due to useful continuous variations {e.g., increased speed in the prey; increased water conservation in plants; etc.}, as these will have a competitive advantage.

5. Natural selection or Survival of the fittest:

Darwin stated that nature selects only those individuals out of the population which are with useful continuous variations and are best adapted to the environment while the less fit or unfit individuals are rejected by it.

Darwin stated that discontinuous variations appear suddenly and will mostly be harmful, so are not selected by nature. He called them "sports". So the natural selection is an automatic and self-going process and keeps a check on the animal population.

This sorting out of the individuals with useful variations from a heterogeneous population by the nature was called Natural selection by Darwin and **Survival of the fittest** by Wallace. So natural selection acts as a restrictive force and not a creative force.

6. Inheritance of useful variations:

Darwin believed that the selected individuals pass their useful continuous variations to their offspring so that they are born fit to the changed environment.

7. Speciation:

According to Darwinism, useful variations appear in every generation and are inherited from one generation to another. So the useful variations go on accumulating and after a number of generations, the variations become so prominent that the individual turns into a new species. So according to Darwinism, evolution is a gradual process and speciation occurs by gradual changes in the existing species.

Assignments question

1. Propose the theory of Lamarckism.
2. What is theory of germplasm? Explain the theory with the help of the organism.
3. What is Struggle for existence? Who had given the term?
4. Explain the different types of struggle faced by an organism.

Madhubanti Banerjee

DATE-18.05.2020 (MONDAY)

CLASS-XII

SUBJECT-PHYSICS

CHAPTER-9: MAGNETIC FIELD AND EARTH'S MAGNETISM (1st CLASS)

- ◆ Magnetic moment of a current loop (it is a magnetic dipole), $\vec{m} = NIA \vec{A}$.

where, I = current through the loop, \vec{A} = vector indicating the area of the loop and N = number of turns.

- ◆ Torque acting on a bar magnet in a magnetic field,

$$\vec{\tau} = \vec{m} \times \vec{B}$$

- ◆ Magnetic moment of a bar magnet of effective length $2l$ is,

$$\vec{m} = 2q_m \vec{l} \text{ [where } q_m = \text{pole-strength]}$$

- ◆ The mutual force between two magnetic poles of pole-strengths q_m and q'_m is,

$$F = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{q_m \cdot q'_m}{r^2}$$

This is known as Coulomb's law of magnetism.

- ◆ Magnetic moment of a revolving charged particle (q),

$$m = \frac{qvr}{2} = \frac{q}{2m} L$$

[where, r = radius of the circle, v = speed of the particle, m = mass of the particle, L = angular momentum]

- ◆ Magnitudes of magnetic field at different points due to a bar magnet:

Position	Magnetic field	When $d \gg 2l$
At end-on position	$B = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{2 m d}{(d^2 - l^2)^2}$	$B = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{2 m}{d^3}$
At broad side-on position	$B = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{m}{(d^2 + l^2)^{3/2}}$	$B = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{m}{d^3}$
At any position		$B = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{m}{r^3} \sqrt{3\cos^2\theta + 1}$ [where (r, θ) is the position coordinates of the given point, and $r \gg 2l$]

Here, d = distance of the point from the mid-point of the magnet, $2l$ = effective length of the magnet, m = magnetic moment of the bar magnet.

- ◆ Torque on a current carrying loop in a uniform magnetic field

$$\tau = NiAB\sin\theta$$

- ◆ Some physical quantities related to the magnetic property of material:

Quantity	Symbol	Unit		Relation between the units
		CGS	SI	
Pole-strength	q_m	emu · cm	A · m	$1 \text{ A} \cdot \text{m} = 10 \text{ emu} \cdot \text{cm}$
Magnetic moment	m	emu · cm ²	A · m ²	$1 \text{ A} \cdot \text{m}^2 = 10^3 \text{ emu} \cdot \text{cm}^2$

DATE-18.05.2020 (MONDAY)
CLASS-XII
SUBJECT-PHYSICS
ASSIGNMENT-9
CHAPTER-9: MAGNETIC FIELD AND EARTH'S MAGNETISM (1st CLASS)
(F.M.-10)

Answer the following questions
(Question No-1 carries 1 mark, 2 carries 2 marks, 3 carries 3 marks, 4 carries 4 marks)

1. Does the field of a bar-magnet exert a torque on the magnet itself?
2. Define magnetic moment of a magnet. Write its dimension.
3. Find the expression of magnetic dipole moment of a revolving electron.
4. The magnetic moment of a short bar magnet is 4 Am^2 . Find the magnetic field at 5 cm from the centre of the magnet on its axis. If the magnetic field at a point situated on the equatorial line of this magnet be 0.05 T, then what is the distance of that point from that magnet?

Tanmoy Rana

Commerce

Class 12

Ch-2 and Ch-3 Revision

Q1: What is a bonus share?

Q2: What is a right share?

Q3 : Explain the merits of retained earning?

Q4: What are debentures?

Q5: What are the characteristics of debentures?

Business Studies

Class 12

C-3 Staff Recruitment

Q1: What is recruitment?

Q2: Why it is important for an organization?

Q3: Explain the different steps involved in recruitment?

Q4: Recruitment is a positive process explain.

Commerce Class XII

Chapter : Management (Part -9)



3.37. Meaning of organising

The function of organising is to arrange, guide, co-ordinate, direct and control the activities of an enterprise. The purpose of organising is to relate organisational people to each other and to work for the achievement of organisational goals. Organising is the mechanism through which management directs, co-ordinates and controls business operation. Organising aims at achieving optimum co-ordination of various functions. It is the foundation of business that contributes to the efficiency of the enterprise. It helps to form a sound and balance business structure. It creates a harmonious structure of authority-responsibility relationship that helps the functioning of personnel smoothly.

A few noteworthy definitions on organising are given below :

- ❑ "Organising is the establishment of authority relationship with the provision for co-ordination both vertically and horizontally between positions in the enterprise structure." [Koontz and O'Donnell]
- ❑ "Organising is the establishing of effective relationship among persons so that they may work together efficiently for the purpose of achieving some definite goal." [G. R. Terry]

- "Organising is the process of identifying and grouping the work to be performed, defining authority and responsibility, and establishing relationship for enabling people to work together most effectively in accomplishing objectives." [Louis A. Allen]

Thus, organising is a basic function of management. Organising function ensures systematic arrangement of activities by establishing authority-responsibility relationship for the attainment of organisational goals. Organising involves the establishment of a sound organisation structure so that work is carried out as planned.



3.38. Features (or nature) of organising

The features of organising may be stated as follows :

- Division of work** : The total work should be divided into many parts for effective performance of the work. Each part of work is to be performed by one person or a group of persons. In this way, the division of work results in the creation of specialised persons.
- Achieving organisational objective** : There is a need of co-ordination among the workers in an organisation. The division of work is made keeping in view the overall objectives of the organisation. The organising process is framed in such a way so as to achieve organisational objective.
- Authority-responsibility structure** : The position of each of the executives is defined with regard to the extent of authority and responsibility vested in him to discharge his duties. Organisation arranges for the delegation of authority and responsibility. It tries to bring harmony in authority and responsibility.
- Grouping of activities** : Activities are needed to be grouped on certain well defined basis such as function, product, customer, process, territory, etc. This grouping process is called departmentation. It helps in achieving the benefits of specialisation and administrative control.
- Scalar (or step-by-step) principle** : The authority is delegated from upper level to lower level and the responsibility flows from the lower level to upper level of organisational hierarchy. Provision is to be made for the accountability of the assigned duties. Each employee of an organisation must know where his accountability lies.
- Installing sound communication system** : The success of management depends upon effective system of communication. It helps management by providing information about the duties, responsibilities, authority, positions and jobs. Coordination can be maintained among various related departments by making exchange of information on a regular basis.
- Flexibility** : The organising process should be flexible so that any change can be incorporated. It ensures the ability to adapt and adjust the activities in response to the change taking place in the external environment. The programmes, policies and strategies can be changed as and when required if the provision for flexibility is made in the organising process.
- Coordination** : Coordination ensures unity of action in the realisation of a common objective. It is an arrangement of group effort to achieve organisational goals. Coordination of different personnel and departments are needed for ensuring higher efficiency and effectiveness.



3.39. Importance of organisation

A sound organisational structure contributes greatly, not only for the survival and success of the enterprise, but also towards its continuity and stability. The importance of organisational structure can be understood from the following points :

- (i) **Facilitating effective management** : Sound organisational structure facilitates effective management. It provides an appropriate platform from where management can perform the functions of planning, direction, co-ordination, motivation and control.
- (ii) **Ensuring optimum use of resources** : Sound organisation ensures optimum use of technical and human resources. The organisation should be flexible so as to incorporate the latest technological improvements to cope with changing situations.
- (iii) **Promoting specialisation** : Organisation promotes specialisation of work. Specialisation permits the optimum use of human efforts and brings about internal economies in the business.
- (iv) **Stimulating creativity** : A sound and well conceived organisational structure is the source of creative thinking. It stimulates creative thinking and initiative among organisational members by providing well defined patterns of authority. A good organisation clearly defines the scope of work of every individual and allows them to grow.
- (v) **Helping in the growth of the enterprise** : A good organisation contributes to the growth, expansion and diversification of the enterprise. It helps in organisational elaboration by increasing its capacity. It helps greatly in the continuity and success of the enterprise.
- (vi) **Facilitating co-ordination** : It facilitates co-ordination by bringing in harmony of work and unity of the efforts of individuals. It helps in co-ordinating various jobs in the departments. It further integrates the functioning of various departments to attain the overall objective of organisation.
- (vii) **Adjusting with changing environment** : It provides the framework to cope with the changing environment. Elements of flexibility, dynamism and adaptability in the structure of organisation help in facing uncertainties.
- (viii) **Facilitating formal communication** : It facilitates formal communication through a well defined line of authority, established from the top level to the lower levels. It also determines the pattern of interaction among various employees in the organisation.
- (ix) **Ensuring efficient control** : It necessitates delegation of authority among various managerial positions. Every manager knows very well as to what he is expected to contribute. It helps a manager in discharging his duties in a more efficient manner. Decentralised organisational structure encourages prompt decision-making and efficient control.
- (x) **Influencing executive development** : A sound organisational structure exerts influence on the development of future executives. Managers at different levels are continuously trained and developed to meet new challenges of managerial positions. Management development programmes help in developing future managers.
- (xi) **Avoiding duplication of work** : It clearly defines the jobs of managers and non-managers. This enables them to know what is expected of them as members of the group. It avoids duplication of work and overlapping in responsibilities.
- (xii) **Improving human relations** : Human relations improve in a good organisational setup. Jobs are designed to suit human needs and are made meaningful. An organisation tries to satisfy human needs in order to improve human relations.



3.40. Principles (or elements) of office organisation

The principles of organisation are the guidelines for planning an efficient organisational structure. The functions of organisation can be carried out effectively with the adherence of the following principles:

- (i) **Unity of objectives** : The objective of an enterprise should be clearly stated. This helps the management in formulating the organisation structure and achieving the objectives of the enterprise. The organisation and every part of it should be directed towards the attainment of common objectives.
- (ii) **Unity of command** : Each subordinate should have only one superior and dual subordination should be avoided. Dual subordination creates confusion, disorder and delay. Every individual in the organisation should know to whom he should report. This facilitates consistency in directing and controlling activities.
- (iii) **Unity of direction** : There should be one plan for a group of activities having the same objective. In other words, there should be one superior and one plan for activities having a common object.
- (iv) **Division of work** : The entire work in the organisation should be divided into various parts, so that every individual is confined to the performance of a single job. This facilitates specialisation. The principle of division of labour encourages job specialisation, increases the efficiency of employees and facilitates the smooth flow of work.
- (v) **Scalar chain** : The principle of scalar chain states that there exists an unbroken line of authority from the top level to the lowest level. Every employee in the enterprise is attached to a scalar chain in the relationship of superior and subordinate. The degree of authority tends to decrease as one moves down the chain.
- (vi) **Span of control** : This refers to the number of subordinates which a manager can effectively supervise. This principle recognises that there is a limit to each managerial position. The span of control should neither be too narrow nor too wide. An ideal span should be determined to make supervision and control effective.
- (vii) **Principle of balance** : All techniques and principles applied to a particular structure of the organisation must be properly balanced. While maintaining a balance, reasonable care should be taken to ensure that one principle does not contradict another.
- (viii) **Principle of efficiency** : The organisational structure should be designed in such a way as to facilitate efficient accomplishment of objectives. It should be able to achieve enterprise objective at minimum cost.
- (ix) **Principle of flexibility** : The structure of an organisation should be designed to permit growth and diversification. Adequate flexibility in the organisational structure would allow the management to make necessary changes as and when required.
- (x) **Principle of continuity** : The organisation should be amenable to the changing situation. While designing an organisational structure, due care should be taken to maintain continuity in respect of its existence and functioning.
- (xi) **Principle of co-operation** : An organisation is considered as team-work, aimed at achieving common objectives. All members of the organisation should perform their assigned work in co-operation with each other.
- (xii) **Principle of exception** : This principle suggests that higher level managers should concentrate on exceptional matters only. There is no need for the interference of the top management if things are done according to plan. Problems involving unusual matters should be referred to the higher levels.
- (xiii) **Principle of simplicity** : The authority, responsibility and position of every individual in the enterprise should be made clear so that there is no confusion about these things. It helps in the smooth running of the organisation.

- (xiv) **Authority and responsibility** : Authority should be commensurate with responsibility. While assigning responsibility, authority should also be assigned. Responsibility should be coupled with corresponding authority. The subordinates cannot discharge their responsibility without properly granted authority. There should be complete balance (or parity) between authority and responsibility.

3.41. Steps for setting up organisational structure **(or, Organising as a function of management)**

The following steps are necessary for setting up a proper organisational structure in an office :

- (i) **Identifying the work to be performed** : It is necessary to identify all the activities to be performed to achieve organisational objectives. The activities are classified into various categories. The total activities are divided into a number of functions and sub-functions. The various activities are to be performed in a co-ordinated manner to achieve the target.
- (ii) **Division of work** : The total work-load of the organisation is to be divided into various functions and sub-functions. These functions may be called purchasing, production, correspondence, accounting, advertising, financing, staffing, marketing, etc. The main object of the division of work is to specialise individuals into different functions.
- (iii) **Grouping of similar activities** : It is essential to group similar activities. Thereafter, related activities are grouped together in one department. Each department is placed under the charge of a departmental manager. The activities relating to different functions are covered under different departments.
- (iv) **Assignment of duties** : The next step is to appoint suitable persons for various jobs. Each group of activities is assigned to a position most suited for it. The assignment of duties should be appropriate, taking into consideration the qualification and experience of the individual. For example, the purchase manager is assigned the duties relating to purchase of goods, the accounts manager relating to accounting and so on.
- (v) **Delegation of adequate authority** : Delegation of authority is an important managerial practice of getting things done through others. It enables managers to distribute their work-load to others. It is difficult for a manager to fulfil his responsibilities without adequate authority. Delegation lessens the burden of top executives and facilitates quick decisions relating to various matters.
- (vi) **Defining responsibility relationship** : It is necessary to define the relationship between two or more persons who have been working together for a common goal. Each individual should know who is his superior, from whom he has to take instructions and to whom he will have to report. Similarly, a superior should know what authority he has over his subordinates.
- (vii) **Providing proper physical facilities** : It is essential to provide proper infrastructural facilities (such as quality materials, proper machines, a good plant layout, etc.) to individuals for getting the work done in the best possible manner. The absence of any such factor may disrupt the production and adversely affect the morale of the employees.
- (viii) **Proper co-ordination** : It is necessary to co-ordinate the activities of different individuals and groups so that they do not overlook the overall organisational goal. Co-ordinated efforts of individuals can ensure the attainment of organisational goals in an efficient manner.

(ix) **Proper communication** : Every organisation has its own channels and methods of communication. Effective communication is vital for success in management. The channels of communication may be formal, informal, upward, downward or horizontal. Integration in all activities can be achieved through a proper communication system.



3.42. Structure of organisation

Organisational structure represents the hierarchical arrangement of various positions in the enterprise. It helps in allocating authority and responsibility formally. It lays down the pattern of communication and co-ordination in the enterprise. There are four types of organisational structure as follows :

1. Line (or scalar) organisation ;
2. Functional (or staff) organisation ;
3. Line and staff organisation ; and
4. Committee organisation.

Home assignment :

1. Explain any five features of organising as a function of management.
2. Explain the steps involved in 'Organising' as a function of management.

CHAPTER – PERSONALITY

EXPLANATION

SOCIAL LEARNING THEORIES

Social learning theories focuses on learning through observation of the outer world. This learning may influence a person's personality & in turn his/her behavior.

Two renowned theorists of this approach enumerated new developmental aspects on personality.

BANDURA'S SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY :-

- Albert Bandura, put forward the view that not only does environment influence behavior of individuals, but behavior also tends to change the environment to some extent.
- Bandura laid stress on observational learning, i.e., learning through observation of others behaviors.

- He emphasizes on a person's capability of perception, evaluation, & regulation of his/her behavior.
- According to Bandura people not only look forward to reinforcements , but also tend to get the result of their actions , while anticipating & planning future.
- They however, develop something called reinforcement , in which they themselves appreciate their work.
- For example – all the amateur runners in the marathon tend to win the first prize.
 - A few only want to finish the end line.
 - Others want to run for as long as they can.
- They are called self-system, means the self set goals makes them happy which is the self reinforcement.

- The other important component is observational learning.
- The individual acquires behavior patterns & information by observing others.
- The models that individuals imitate might not be present in blood when learning occurs but can be presented symbolically through media.
- Such learning has huge impact on individual pattern of dressing, grooming, habits, etc.

- Self-efficacy is another aspect which is extensively talked about.
- It is an individuals expectations from himself/herself.
- People tend to generalize their expectation about their abilities.
- These generalized beliefs about their task related capabilities are viewed as important aspect of personality.

ROTTER'S SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY:-

- J.B. Rotter established **Expectancy – Reinforcement model** & **Locus of Control model** of personality.
- He laid few basic concepts which may help to realize features of the personality of individuals . these are-

1) **Expectancies –**

- Rotter suggests that the chances of a behavior to occur in a given situation depends on the person's expectation of the outcome or consequence of that behavior.
- If the individual expects a favourable outcome , then the behavior would be repeated , or else it would be avoided.

2) **Reinforcement value –**

- Rotter suggests that every individual attaches value to the reinforcement of behavior , i.e, consequences of the behavior.
- The person may like or dislike the consequence of his/her behavior.
- This consequence further determines how often the behavior is going to be repeated or will at all be further repeated.
- So the preference of one outcome over the other decides the course of behavior of an individual in a given circumstance.

3) **Locus of control –**

- Another component is the internal & external locus of control.
- People with internal locus of control (**internals**) believe that their action shape their destinies & they themselves have the power to control the environment & experience.
- Such people thus take all difficulties as challenges & are less prone to feeling of helplessness.
- People with external locus of control (**externals**) on the other hand believe that outside forces control whatever happens to them & whatever they experience .
- Hence they believe they have little control over what happens to them & very often feel insecure & helpless.
- Thus according to Rotter's theory, a person's behavior is influenced by his/her expectation of the outcome of a specific behavior , his/her preference of the said outcome & his/her perception of personal control over the situation.

EVALUATION OF SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY

1. It had widely accepted & well documented learning principles of psychology as its base.
2. It can be used practically to modify maladaptive behavior.
3. The cognitive factors influencing the behavior have also taken into account in these theories.

However these theories do not explicitly acknowledge the influence of the unconscious thoughts & impulses & the inner conflicts of the behavior.

ASSIGNMENT 6

- 1) What do you mean by locus of control in Rotter's social learning theory?
- 2) What is self-efficacy according to Bandura?
- 3) What does social learning theory focuses on?